

UNITEDSTATES RITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION Washington, D.C. 20549

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

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^{*}Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, <u>/</u>	Alan	B. Levin	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my	kno	wledge and belief the accompanying financial statemen	t and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
vF	inand	ce Investments, Inc.	, as
of	Dece	ember 31, 20 <u>07</u>	are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
nei	ither	the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal offic	cer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
cla	ssifie	ed solely as that of a customer, except as follows:	
		Desiree L. Russell	1 Wa. QX
		Desires L. Russer	Signature
		EXPIRES: MAR. 22, 2011	Object Fire and all Officers
		WWW.AARONNOTARY.com	Chief Financial Officer
	_	- 100 00 -	Title
-{	Jl	sues L Russelp	
<u> </u>		Notary Public	
		•	
		port ** contains (check all applicable boxes):	
X		Facing Page. Statement of Financial Condition.	
N N	` '	Statement of Financial Condition. Statement of Income (Loss).	
X		Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.	
\boxtimes		Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partn	ers' or Sole Proprietors' Capital
		Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Cl	
\boxtimes		Computation of Net Capital.	
		Computation for Determination of Reserve Requireme	nts Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
		Information Relating to the Possession or Control Req	
X	(j)	A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation of	the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
		Computation for Determination of the Reserve Require	
	(k)		tatements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
		consolidation.	
×	` '	An Oath or Affirmation.	
		A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	
ш	(n)	A report describing any material inadequacies found to e	xist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

**For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

Financial Statements and Supplemental Information vFinance Investments, Inc.

(a wholly owned subsidiary of vFinance Investments Holdings, Inc.)

Year ended December 31, 2007

with Report and Supplementary Report of Independent Auditors

Financial Statements and Supplemental Information

Year ended December 31, 2007

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1900 NW Corporate Blvd., Suite East 210 Boca Raton, FL 33431 Tel: 561.886.4200 Fax: 561.886.3330 e-mail: info@sherbepa.com

Offices in New York and Florida

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder vFinance Investments, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of vFinance Investments, Inc. as of December 31, 2007, and the related statements of operations, changes in shareholder's equity and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of vFinance Investments, Inc. as of December 31, 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained in the supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Certified Public Accountants

5 hert & Co. LLP

Boca Raton, Florida February 13, 2008

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2007

Assets

Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,666,441
Due from clearing broker	588,060
Investments in trading securities	820,439
Not readily marketable securities	448,084
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtfull accounts of \$60,021	131,260
Notes receivable - employees	28,529
Prepaid expenses	58,882
Total Current Assets	6,741,695
Furniture and equipment, at cost	
Furniture and equipment	475,870
Less accumulated depreciation	(433,126)
Total furniture and equipment	42,744
Other Assets	 25,575
Total Assets	\$ 6,810,014

Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2007

Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	319,663
Accrued payroll		3,220,431
Other accrued liabilities		681,547
Securities sold, not yet purchased		177,368
Other liabilties		69,097
Total Current Liabilities		4,468,106
Shareholder's Equity		
Common Stock \$0.01 par value, 1,000,000 shares		
authorized, 1,000 issued and outstanding		10
Additional paid-in-capital		2,506,739
Accumulated deficit		(164,841)
Total Shareholder's Equity		2,341,908
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	<u></u>	6,810,014

Statement of Operations

Year ended December 31, 2007

Revenues:	
Commissions - agency	\$ 23,389,506
Net trading profits	12,703,781
Success fees	5,693,320
Other brokerage related income	6,098,736
Consulting	 175,138
Total Revenues	 48,060,481
Operating expenses:	
Compensation, commissions and benefits	37,858,673
Clearing and transactions costs	3,917,311
General and administrative costs	5,550,660
Occupancy and equipment costs	699,385
Depreciation	70,876
Amounts forgiven under forgivable loans	 72,887
Total operating expenses	 48,169,792
Net operating loss	(109,311)
Other income:	
Interest income	26,423
Interest expense	(53,502)
Dividend income	5,253
Other income	 108,259
Total other income	86,433
Net loss (Before taxes)	 (22,878)
Provision for income taxes:	
Current Expense	(45,000)
Deferred Expense	 <u>-</u>
NET LOSS	\$ (67,878)

Statement of Changes in Shareholder's Equity

For the year ended year ended December 31, 2007

	Comm	on St	ock	Additional Paid - in	Ac	cumulated	
	Shares	Am	ount	Capital		Deficit	Total
Balance as of							
December 31, 2006	1,000	\$	10	\$ 2,799,381	\$	(96,963)	\$ 2,702,428
Distribution to parent / affiliate				(337,642)			(337,642)
Tax benefit contributed to parent				45,000			45,000
Net loss						(67,878)	(67,878)
Balance as of							
December 31, 2007	1,000	\$	10	\$ 2,506,739	\$	(164,841)	\$ 2,341,908

Statement of Cash Flows

For the Year ended December 31, 2007

OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net loss	\$ (67,878)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation	70,876
Non cash income tax expense	45,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net	
Accounts receivable	(55,179)
Due from clearing broker	(288,194)
Notes receivable - employees	148,884
Investments in trading securities	303,002
Prepaid and other assets	19,454
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	260,427
Accrued payroll	995,109
Securities, sold not yet purchased	135,787
Other liabilites	 (15,808)
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,551,480
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Distributions to parent	(337,642)
Net cash used in financing activities	 (337,642)
Net increase in cash	1,213,838
Cash at beginning of year	3,452,603
Cash at end of year	\$ 4,666,441
Cash Paid for:	
Income Taxes	\$ <u>-</u>
Interest	\$ 53,502

Notes to Financial Statements

1. Significant Accounting Policies and Other Matters

Description of Business

vFinance Investments, Inc. ("the Company") (a wholly owned subsidiary of vFinance, Inc.) is a broker dealer licensed to conduct activities in all 50 states, Washington DC and Puerto Rico. The Company has corporate offices in New York, New Jersey and Florida and approximately 40 independent locations throughout the country, Panama, Chile and Colombia. The Company's three core business activities include providing full service retail brokerage to high net worth individuals, investment-banking and merger and acquisition services to small and medium sized companies, and securities trading including making markets in over 3,500 small and micro cap stocks and trading in United States Treasury securities. The Company does not require collateral from its customers. Revenues are not concentrated in any particular region of the country or with any individual or group.

RETAIL BROKERAGE BUSINESS. The largest portion of the Company's revenues in 2007 was attributable to commissions generated by its brokerage activities. The Company buys and sells securities for its customers on an agency basis, and charges its customers a commission for its services. Such commission revenue is derived from brokerage transactions in listed and overthe-counter securities and mutual fund securities. The Company has agreements with numerous mutual fund management companies pursuant to which it sells shares in a variety of mutual funds. Mutual fund commissions are derived from standard dealers' discounts that are a small percentage of the purchase price of the shares, depending upon the terms of the dealer agreement and the size of the transaction. In addition, most funds permit vFinance Investments to receive additional periodic fees based upon the customer's investment in particular funds.

MARKET-MAKING AND TRADING BUSINESS. In support of the firm's retail brokerage and investment banking businesses, the Company offers wholesale market-making services to its retail brokerage, corporate and financial institutions. vFinance Investments makes markets in over 3,500 Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board and NASDAQ Small Cap stocks. The Company's target customers are national and regional full-service broker/dealers, electronic discount brokers and institutional investors that require fast and efficient executions. As a part of the Company's Sterling Select Asset Purchase Agreement, the Company also trades US Treasury securities in the institutional marketplace.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies and Other Matters (Continued)

INVESTMENT BANKING AND MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS. The Company also derives revenues from success fees generated by investment-banking and merger & acquisition activities. The Company offers capital raising and related services to (A) emerging growth and middle market, privately held companies worldwide by assisting such companies in (i) developing sound strategic plans, (ii) obtaining growth, mezzanine, bridge, or acquisition capital including but not limited to, venture capital financing, (iii) pursuing strategically sound acquisitions or divestiture strategies, (iv) transitioning into viable corporations able to raise funds in the public markets, and (v) maximizing shareholder value by conduction recapitalizations or other liquidity transactions and (B) publicly held companies by arranging private equity financing for such publicly held companies. As consideration for such services, the Company is paid success fees which are agreed upon amounts based on a percentage of the total value of a transaction and are contingent upon the successful completion of a specified transaction. As a part of the success fees, the Company periodically receives equity instruments and stock purchase warrants from companies for services it performs, in addition to the cash paid for such services. Primarily all of the equity instruments are in private companies, or small public companies.

CLEARING BROKER. vFinance Investments, Inc. does not hold any funds or securities of its customers. The Company currently utilizes three clearing firms to clear the various business lines it engages in. These clearing relationships are on a fully disclosed basis with National Financial Services, LLC ("NFS"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Fidelity Brokerage Company, Fortis Securities LLC, a division of Fortis Bank, NV and Legent Clearing LLC. The Company's clearing brokers process securities transactions for vFinance Investments and the accounts of its customers for which vFinance Investments pays a clearing fee. The Company may also pay transaction charges for other services including but not limited to billing, credit extension, control and receipt and custody and delivery of securities. According to the terms of these agreements between vFinance Investments and its clearing firms, vFinance Investments has agreed to indemnify and hold each harmless from certain liabilities and claims, including claims arising from the transactions of its customers. In the event that customers fail to pay for their purchases or fail to supply the securities that they have sold, and a clearing firm satisfies such a customer obligation, vFinance Investments would be obligated to indemnify the clearing firm for any resulting losses. vFinance Investments, to date, has not experienced any material losses as a result of the failure of its customers to satisfy their obligations.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies and Other Matters (Continued)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates, and such differences may be material to the financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

As of December 31, 2007, we had cash balances in banks in excess of the maximum amount insured by the FDIC of approximately \$3,935,790. The Company maintains its cash positions at high quality financial institutions.

The Company and its subsidiaries are engaged in various trading and brokerage activities in which counterparties primarily include broker-dealers, banks and other financial institutions. In the event counterparties do not fulfill their obligations, the Company may be exposed to risk. The risk of default depends on the creditworthiness of the counterparty or issuer of the instrument. It is the Company's policy to review, as necessary the credit standing of each counterparty.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the liability method in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The Company's net operating loss carry forwards may be limited due to changes in ownership in accordance with IRC Section 382.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies and Other Matters (Continued)

Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and equipment are stated on the basis of cost less accumulated depreciation and consists primarily of computer equipment and software. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, 2-5 years, for financial reporting purposes. Depreciation expense for the year ended December 31, 2007 totaled \$70,876.

Forgivable Loans - Employees

In order to remain competitive in the marketplace, the Company grants forgivable loans to certain employees. The terms of the loans range from one to two years with scheduled maturity dates from 2007 to 2008. For each year the employee is in good standing with the Company, the Company forgives a ratable portion of the loan and charges this amount to compensation expense. If the employee is terminated, the principal balance is due and payable immediately. The loans bear interest at a reasonable market rate and interest is written off over the life of the loan. As of December 31, 2007, the balance of the forgivable loans was \$26,667.

Investments

The Company's investments consist of its proprietary trading account assets as well as equity instruments received as compensation for investment banking services. Such investments are classified as Investments in trading securities on the accompanying statement of financial condition. Depending on a particular positions' liquidity and restrictions if any, determines if the asset is classified as marketable or non-marketable.

Trading account assets consist of marketable equity securities and are stated at fair market value. They are held for resale in anticipation of short-term market movements. Realized gains and losses are recognized in the statement of operations when the security is sold.

Equity instruments include stock purchase warrants, common stock and preferred stock. These instruments are stated at fair value in accordance with SFAS #115 "Accounting for certain investments in debt and equity securities" and EITF 00-8 "Accounting by a grantee for an equity instrument to be received in conjunction with providing goods or

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies and Other Matters (Continued)

Investments - Continued

services." Primarily all of the equity instruments are received from small public companies. The stock and the stock purchase warrants received are typically restricted as to resale, although the Company generally receives a registration right within one year.

Company policy is to resell these securities in anticipation of short-term market movements. The Company recognizes revenue for such equity instruments based on the fair market value of the stock and for stock purchase warrants based on the Black-Scholes valuation model. Realized gains or losses are recorded in the statement of operations when the underlying securities are sold. Unrealized gains or losses are recognized in the statement of operations on a monthly basis based on changes in the fair value of the security as quoted on national or inter-dealer stock exchanges or, for stock purchase warrants, based on the Black-Scholes valuation model.

Investments in trading securities and Securities sold, not yet purchased at December 31, 2007 consist of the following:

	 Owned	 Sold, not yet purchased
Debt Securities Corporate Stocks	\$ 604,963 215,476	\$ - 177,368
Total	\$ 820,439	\$ 177,368

Investments in not readily marketable securities at December 31, 2007 consist of the following:

	 Owned		Sold, not yet purchased
Restricted Stock	\$ 205,187	\$	-
Warrants	242,897		-
Total	\$ 448,084	\$	

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies and Other Matters (Continued)

Securities Transactions

Proprietary securities transactions in regular-way trades are accrued and recorded on the trade date, as if they had settled. Profit and loss arising from all securities and commodities transactions entered into for the account and risk of the Company are recorded on a trade date basis. Commission income and expense are reported on a trade date basis.

Amounts receivable and payable for securities transactions that have not reached their contractual settlement date are recorded net on the statement of financial condition.

Financial Instruments with Off-Balance Sheet Risk

The securities transactions of the Company's customers are introduced on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker-dealer. The Company holds no customer funds or securities. The clearing broker-dealer is responsible for execution, collection of and payment of funds and receipt and delivery of securities relative to customer transactions. Off-balance sheet risk exists with respect to these transactions due to the possibility that customers may be unable to fulfill their contractual commitments wherein the clearing broker-dealer may charge any related losses to the Company. The Company seeks to minimize this risk through procedures designed to monitor the creditworthiness of its customers and to ensure that customer transactions are executed properly by the clearing broker-dealer. However, the Company does not require collateral from its customers or the clearing broker-dealer and potential losses could be material to the Company.

Revenue Recognition and Other Matters

The Company earns revenue from brokerage and trading activities, which are recognized on the day of the trade. The Company also earns revenue from investment banking and consulting. Monthly fees for investment banking and consulting are recognized as earned. Investment banking success fees are generally based on a percentage of the total value of a transaction and are recognized upon successful completion.

On a monthly basis, the Company recognizes unrealized gains or losses in the statement of operations based on the changes in value of its equity instruments received as compensation for investment banking services. Unrestricted securities are valued at current market value. Restricted securities are valued at current market value, discounted by a factor related to the remaining term

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

1. Significant Accounting Policies and Other Matters (Continued)

Revenue Recognition and Other Matters - Continued

of its restriction. Stock purchase warrants are valued based on the Black Scholes valuation model. Realized gains or losses are recognized in the statement of operations when the equity instruments are sold. For the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company recognized revenue of \$1,822,493 in connection with the receipt of equity securities. The Company also recognized \$28,430 in net realized loss in connection with the sale of such securities and net unrealized losses of \$365,090 in connection with changes in the value. Net realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized in the statement of operations as either increases or decreases to success fee revenues.

As of December 31, 2007, certain transactions in process may result in the Company receiving equity instruments or stock purchase warrants in subsequent periods as discussed above. In such event, the Company will recognize revenue related to the receipt of such equity instruments consistent with the aforementioned policies. In addition, the Company would also record compensation expense at fair value related to the distribution of some or all of such equity instruments to employees or independent contractors involved with the related transactions.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of the Company's financial instruments, which include cash and cash equivalents, forgivable loans and investments, approximate their carrying values.

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its cash with high quality financial institutions.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

NOTE 2: INCOME TAXES

Although the Company's results will be included in the consolidated income tax return of its parent company, an income tax provision has been calculated as if the Company is filing a standalone income tax return.

At December 31, 2007, the Company's tax provision is as follows:

Current Expense (Benefit)	\$ 45,000
Deferred Expense (Benefit)	-
Total Expense (Benefit)	\$ 45,000

The Company's Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities) at December 31, 2007 were as follows:

Reserve for legal settlements	\$ 15,000
Allowance for doubtful accounts	 23,000
Gross deferred tax assets	 38,000
Valuation allowance	(38,000)
Net deferred tax assetss	\$

A reconciliation of the Company's income tax expense applying the Federal statutory tax rate to its effective tax rate is as follows:

Income tax at the federal statutory rate	\$ (8,000)
Add:	
State income tax,	
Net of federal tax Benefit	(500)
Permanent differences	15,500
Change in valuation allowance	38,000
Income tax at the effective tax rate	\$ 45,000

Due to the Company's inclusion in the filing of a consolidated tax return with its parent and other affiliated members, and the utilization of consolidated net operating losses to offset the Company's taxable income, the Company credited Paid in Capital with a tax benefit contributed by the parent in the amount of \$45,000.

The Company's net operating loss carry forwards may be limited due to changes in ownership in accordance with IRC Section 382.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

NOTE 2: INCOME TAXES (Continued)

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48 "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement 109" (FIN 48"). This Interpretation prescribes a consistent recognition threshold and measurement standard, as well as a clear criteria for subsequently recognizing, derecognizing and measuring tax positions for financial statement purposes. The Interpretation also requires expanded disclosure with respect to uncertainties as they relate to income tax accounting. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. Management has evaluated all of its tax positions and determined that FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations during its year ended December 31, 2007.

3. Commitments and Contingencies

FINRA Arbitration

The Company has been named in several separate FINRA arbitration actions filed by former clients for allegedly violating securities laws and FINRA rules. These actions have not been settled as of December 31, 2007. Management intends to vigorously defend against these claims and the accompanying financial statements include an accrual of \$110,000 for estimated losses and expenses that may result from the ultimate outcome of certain of these actions (taking into consideration applicable insurance coverage and the related deductibles). However, due to the inherent uncertainty of these outstanding actions, losses may exceed the amounts accrued and those losses may be material.

SEC Matters

On January 3, 2008, the SEC issued and Order Instituting Administrative Proceedings against vFinance Investments, Richard Campanella and a registered representative of vFinance Investments, alleging that they violated federal securities laws by failing to preserve and produce customer correspondence of the registered representative. The registered representative terminated his employment with the Company on August 4, 2006, and has not been associated with the Company since that date. The Company and Mr. Campanella will likely assert as a defense that Mr. Campanella complied to the best of his ability in a timely manner with the SEC's requests for documents; however, the Company and Mr. Campanella have not filed an answer responding to the specific allegations in the Order. The Company and Mr. Campanella intend to vigorously defend against the allegations.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

4. Related Party Transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company distributed a net of \$337,642 in conjunction with intercompany transactions between the parent and affiliates.

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company entered into a management agreement with its parent, vFinance, Inc., as amended on January 1, 2007 whereby the Company agrees to make payments no less than quarterly to the parent in an amount equal to 100% of its accrued income adjusted to exclude income from non-cash items and offsetting expenses in the same form. Also excluded are profits and losses on all non allowable assets until such time as the profits or losses are realized as a result of a sale or exchange. In return, vFinance, Inc. will provide the Company with certain consideration including: office space, office personnel and other such services. The management agreement is still in place and during the year ended December 31, 2007 the company paid \$4,020,177 in fees to the parent.

5. Liabilities Subordinated to the Claims of General Creditors

At December 31, 2007 and during the year then ended, the Company had no liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors.

6. Defined Contribution Plan

The Company participates in a defined contribution savings plan maintained by an affiliate, vFinance Holdings, Inc., in which substantially all employees are eligible to participate. The plan allows for matching of up to 25% of an employee's annual contribution however, there were no Company matches for the last three years.

7. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1 (and the rule of the "applicable" exchange also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1). At December 31, 2007, the Company had net capital of \$1,481,727, which was \$481,727 in excess of its required net capital of \$1,000,000.

The Company's percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital was 289.58%.

The Company qualifies under the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3 under Section (k)(2)(ii) of the Rule, as it does not carry security accounts

Computation of Net Capital and Aggregate Indebtedness Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission

December 31, 2007

Total shareholder's equity	\$2,341,908
Deductions and/or charges:	
Non-allowable assets:	
Investments under restriction	448,084
Accounts receivable	131,260
Other receivables	28,529
Prepaid expenses	58,882
Other assets	32,814
Furniture and equipment – net of depreciation	42,744
Total non-allowable assets	742,313
Other deductions and/or charges:	
Blockage deductions	4,136
Net capital before haircuts on securities positions	1,595,459
Haircuts on securities:	
Debt securities	40,296
Other securities	73,436
Total haircuts on securities	113,732
Net capital	1,481,727
Required minimum capital	1,000,000
Excess net capital	\$481,727
Aggregate indebtedness:	
Aggregate indebtedness as included in the	
Statement of Financial Condition	\$4,290,738
Percentage of Aggregate Indebtedness to Net Capital	289.58%
Reconciliation:	
Net capital, per unaudited December 31, 2007 FOCUS report, as filed	\$1,481,727
Net audit adjustments	-
Net capital, per December 31, 2007 audited report, as filed	\$1,481,727

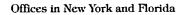
Statement Regarding SEC Rule 15c3-3

December 31, 2007

Exemptive Provisions

The Company claims exemption from the requirements of Rule 15c3-3 under Sections (k)(2)(A) and (k)(2)(B) of the Rule. Therefore, the following reports are not presented:

- A) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirement under Rule 15c3-3.
- B) Information relating to the Possession or Control Requirements under Rule 15c3-3.





Certified Public Accountants

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5 FOR A BROKER-DEALER CLAIMING AN EXEMPTION FROM SEC RULE 15c3-3

To The Shareholder vFinance Investments, Inc.

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of vFinance Investments, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2007, we considered its internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on internal control.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company including tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons
- 2) Recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- 3) Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control or the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL REQUIRED BY SEC RULE 17a-5 FOR A BROKER-DEALER CLAIMING AN EXEMPTION FROM SEC RULE 15c3-3 (CONTINUED)

Our consideration of internal control would not necessarily disclose all matters in internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that error or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, we noted no matters involving internal control, including control activities for safeguarding securities, which we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2007 to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Shareholder, management, the SEC and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Sheets & Co., LLP Certified Public Accountants

Boca Raton, Florida February 13, 2008

END